

The Times

(DRESSING, EVENING AND SUNDAY)

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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

Thessaly and Epirus.

An official dispatch received at the British foreign office yesterday was to the effect that the Turks had carried 30,000 men, northwest of Larissa, and on the road to the latter place. It thus bears out the statement that the main line of the Greek defense has been broken at its center, and the Turks must take or turn that before advancing to Prince Constantine's headquarters.

Whatever may be the result of the fighting in Thessaly, it was apparent yesterday that the Turks had suffered a reverse on the Gulf of Arta in the destruction of their position at Preveza and its occupation by a force of Greek troops. A large column is reported as entering Epirus, and with that reinforcement the Greek situation at that end of the line will be strengthened, while the success at Preveza will greatly encourage the Hellenic population of the province to rise.

It is not improbable that the numerical superiority of the Turkish forces in the field has been largely neutralized by the recent necessity to send corps of observation to the frontiers of Montenegro, Servia and Bulgaria, of all which states the Sublime Porte appears to be suspicious. The fact of those suspicions is perhaps ground for hoping that the Balkan states are not to be restrained from taking a hand in the struggle against the hated Turk. If the latter should meet with a serious reverse in the movement against Larissa, this hope probably would translate itself into a strong prospect.

Autocracy in Danger.

We do not know what personal resources in the way of musical ability Mr. Reed may have. He may play on the flute, the 'cello or something of that sort, or he may be lacking in instrumental accomplishments, and have to take it out of a comb and a curl paper where harmoniously tumbled. But some such gentle diversion might come in handy. In the case of an Autocrat, who is going to see lots of trouble unless he gives in and consents to be corrected and obey the Constitution of his country, which he is persistently and willfully violating. Now had a violin to fall back upon when despotism wearied, and Marc Antony's proficiency with his flute afforded him recreation, when storms of public wrath were beating without. Our own Autocrat should cultivate musical or mental resources of some sort, because the tide of indignation at his course is fast rising, and there are breakers ahead.

It is not only the Democratic minority of the suppressed House that today is united with opposition. Republican members are heaving ominous undertones from their constituencies, and nothing but the fear of punishment, in being deprived of good committee assignments, would be sufficient to keep them quiet. That fear is likely soon to be overcome by the greater one, that the people at home will punish them still more severely, if they do not make an effort to place themselves on record in defense of the liberties of Congress.

The people at large are but just beginning to appreciate the gravity of the constitutional revolution effected by the Autocrat, in extinguishing the popular branch of the national legislature. They are only now coming to realize that the offense is what Senator Morgan describes it as "The most audacious blow at the people's right of self-government under the Constitution ever before attempted." Representatives sent here by the people will have to explain how it is that they have consigned and submitted to such an outrage, and there will be no end of trouble.

Probably there might be more active Republican opposition but for the rumor that the Autocrat has half made up his powerful mind to head off the coming revolt in his own party by surrendering gracefully to the inevitable, and appointing the conservatives. Members who believe in a political hereafter should not wait for that to occur. They would do better to get up and say something for the Constitution and the sacred rights of the House. Then they might claim a little share in the victory. Evidently that is their only course. They do not dare to plead piously with their master. He would tell them to go to Texas just as formerly he did the Democrats. They might go there and not come back to the charge as speedily and unanimously as the Democrats did. But they had best do something.

Bashi-Bazouks and the President.
The numerically unimportant dinner party of the former Democrats who deserted to the enemy in 1896, and formed a small but noisy band of political Bashi-Bazouks for the purpose of cutting the throat of American Democracy, is now making itself as ridiculous, as obnoxious, by demands for "recognition" at the hands of the Republican Administration. It is able, by the grace of newspapers controlled in the gold-interest and without other convictions, to keep before the public the false idea that it contributed by its treason to the election of Mr. McKinley, and on the strength of that notorious fallacy, is begging for offices, or for the privilege of persecuting individual Republicans whom it does not like.

A signal and flagrant instance of this latter tendency is furnished by the action of the gold Bashi-Bazouks of Maine. Prob-

ably they do not number a score, all told, but they make up in self-assertion what they lack in every other quality. It was reported that the President intended to nominate the Hon. Harold S. Sewall, of Bath, Me., as minister to Hawaii. Immediately the Bashi-Bazouks of his State sent a representative to Washington to protest against the appointment, and the gentleman in question afterward told his friends at home that he had used every effort to influence both Mr. McKinley and Senator Hanna "in behalf of the 'Gold Democrats' of Maine," and added that "the considered that the wisdom of himself and other 'Gold Democrats' should be given consideration by an administration to the triumph of which they contributed so much."

That is the song the self-styled "Gold Democrats" continually do sing in the ears of the President and the Republican party leaders, but it is not a pleasant piece of music to those listeners, nor to anybody else. Even if it were true that the little guerrilla band of Palmer-Buckner bores really had contributed something practical in the way of votes for their diversion, to the McKinley success, ordinary, everyday common sense ought to warn them that, while "good politics" and "sound business methods" always accord recognition to the treason, as long as it is useful, they do not of necessity involve affectionate "recognition" of the traitor. But, it happens that the claim is not true from any point of view, directly or indirectly. The principal Bashi-Bazouk press exponent in New York, the Evening Post, has unhesitatingly claimed that the Palmer-Buckner movement secured to the Republican candidate the electoral votes of Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland and West Virginia. The New York Sun, a gold paper itself, picks this offensive bubble with the point of facts and figures. It says: "It is conspicuously and grossly untrue that the Indianapolis ticket gave to Mr. McKinley the electoral votes of those States or affected the result in any one of them, with the possible exception of Kentucky. The figures to prove this are as follows:

	Palmer over Bryan
Indiana	2,146 17,742
Kentucky	5,114 2,121
New Jersey	87,492 87,492
Connecticut	4,336 63,445
Maryland	2,507 32,238
West Virginia	972 11,357

It, therefore, will be seen that, among the many campaign debts contracted in the successful effort to place Mr. McKinley in the White House, the books of account do not show that there is any paper out in favor of the Palmer-Buckner Bashi-Bazouks. For which blessing we are sure that the President is piously thankful.

France and Dingley.

Protests from foreign powers and interests against the treaty violating or otherwise distasteful features of the Dingley bill continue to pour into the State Department. From thence they go to the Senate Committee on Finance and become state secrets. In this way it is expected that the public can be kept in ignorance of the facts until too late for useful opposition. Because of this preliminary feature of Republican fiscal policy, it is said that Mr. Hanotaux, the French foreign minister, felt compelled to give his views on the future of our trade relations with his country, to the press.

The French government view, as conveyed in M. Hanotaux's remarks on the subject, amount to the simple proposition that, if we arrange a prohibitive tariff against France, the latter will construct a scheme under which France will no longer be a purchaser of American commodities. This, of course, is only one of a number of such pleasant prospects incident to Dingleyism.

Mr. Chapman, the eminent broker, according to the Supreme Court of the United States, was properly convicted. All the same, a weary world will never know how many Senators "take sugar in their."

While Gen. Weyler occupies a pleasant villa at Santa Clara, and is busy punishing subordinates for the sin of gambling, Gen. Gomez is alert and active, and is preparing for a rainy season campaign against the Spaniards. The latter are sending their healthy soldiers back to Spain, and ultimately will leave the sick ones to shift for themselves.

Minister Terrell's fears regarding American interests no doubt refer to the Roberts College and other educational institutions as well as to missionary stations. These should not be in danger, except in the event of a Moslem uprising, having for its object a general massacre of Christians. Such a movement is not impossible. If it should happen on the Bosphorus, it might furnish the required pretext for Russian occupation of Constantinople. A big Russian fleet is not many hours' distant from the scene.

According to Mr. P. B. Weare, who is now in Washington, pushing the matter of better government for Alaska, a decidedly uncomfortable state of things for law-abiding settlers prevails in that region. Away up in the center of the territory, on the Yukon River, there is a thickly settled section, of which Circle City is the chief town. Just opposite, on the British side of the boundary, is Fort Cudahy, and the two towns are a sort of happy hunting-ground for all the bad men of the region. When a tough commit a crime in the British town all he has to do is to come over to Circle City. The miners of this growing mining town number some three or four thousand, and scattered about in the vicinity are about ten times as many natives, who, as is frequently the case with natives, could be trusted to behave themselves if it were not for the corrupting influence of the Anglo-Saxon "bad man." There is no court nearer than Juneau, nearly five thousand miles away by the river route, the only one practicable. Consequently this part of Alaska is governed by mining law and Lynch law. Mr. Weare represents the North American Trading and Transportation Company, and he says that the miners of the West are deserting the silver States for the Yukon country, and that this great territory of Alaska is richer and more extensive than the people of the United States have ever realized. "With a long handled shovel, a pair of gum boots, and a tin can," he says,

"anybody can get rich." The Yukon and other rivers are full of gold. Alaska is bound to grow, and as it grows, it will be subjected to as many dangers from lawlessness as was California in the days of the Argonauts; and Mr. Weare thinks it high time that the Government should step in and protect the interests of worthy settlers.

Two sugar estates in Sancti Spiritus belonging to Americans have been raided by Weyler. The managers and workmen were ordered to leave on pain of death and everything movable confiscated.

Senator Morgan desires The Times to correct the report of an interview with him, published last Sunday, in which, inadvertently, he was made to state that he forced the preliminary Dingley bill before the Senate, at the last session. It was, in fact, called up by Senator Allen, with the assistance of Senator Morgan and others. In all other respects Senator Morgan indorses the published account of the interview as correct.

The New England States have not been much troubled with race complications, since the days of the Pilgrim Fathers, which leaves them quite free to attend to those of their neighbors. But there is one in Maine now, and of a peculiar sort. It has a sort of poetic justice about it. The remnants of the Penobscot Indians have for many generations held tenaciously to their reservation near Old Town. They were the tribe from which Baron Castine, of St. Castine, a French noteholder of the seventeenth century, chose a wife, and ever since that time there have been instances of intermarriage with whites. Now and then a white man or woman has gone to live with the Indians from choice, and sometimes, by the death of wife or husband, these white people have been left on the hands of the tribe. The Penobscot title of Indians has property amounting to some \$74,000, which is in the care of the State. The income of this pays for the support of the poor in the Indian island. The tribe lately decided that the funds accruing from this \$74,000 would not admit of additional white pensioners, and were none too much to take care of the full-blooded Indians. So they passed a law, ousting the white people. There is considerable excitement over the affair in Old Town, but the Indians are not likely to be interfered with. One of the prime movers in this legislation was the father of Soule, the right fielder of the Cleveland baseball club.

Yesterday all accounts agreed that Gov. Raab would sign the Greater New York charter, and probably as soon as the hearing granted to its opponents was over. It is likely to be a law today.

Yesterday Havana dispatches were full to overflowing with reports of the butchery of men, women and infants by Weyler's Gen. Melquist. He had eighty slaughtered at San Antonio in one day, and news was published of many similar occurrences with the usual harrowing details. They included the vivisection with machetes of a Cuban baby one month old.

The power of such a man is something frightful. His will for good or for evil is unbounded. His silence appals like the overtopping shadow of a precipice. His course has been something like that of a tiger. For his homicidal passion he has wet the sides of his shoes with blood, and he has been described as an insatiable devourer of "flesh."

This paragraph met the horror-stricken eyes of the exchange editor of The Times the other day. They were part of a column and a half of similar soul-chilling rhetoric. The mind, on being charged with such thoughts, seeks instinctively to know the source of the danger. If there is any such terrible man in existence it behooves us to know on which side of the world he is. It cannot refer to any of the powers of Europe, for whatever they are, they are not silent or reticent. It is hardly the Rick man of Turkey for his career, though some of his sanguinary has not been exactly triumphant. On thoughts turn to our own land. Thomas B. Reed is a cruel enough. However, he has not been known to wet the sides of his feet in blood, even when he had his rubbers on. He rides no jumbargina bicycle over the bodies of his constituents. He has not heard many screams and moans of despair, for the House of Representatives does nearly all of his howling outside his presence. It is not Reed.

After searching the exchange list of two continents and the whole of contemporary history for the man to fit this description, we happened to glance again at the article. At the foot of the column appeared the name of the monster. He was and is a Chicago alderman.

While exploring the Argonauta lagoon Weyler's soldiers discovered a Cuban hospital on a small island. Six wounded men, a doctor and two nurses were backed to death with machetes. Dr. Talmage may be right about the beauties of death; but death in this shape is rather unpleasant to contemplate.

YOUNG PEOPLE KILLED.

Their Horse Ran in Front of a Passenger Train.

South Lyons, Mich., April 19.—A Grand Rapids and Western passenger train today instantly killed Harry Clark and Miss Sarah Fisher, and painfully injured Miss Ethel at a road crossing near this village. They were out driving when the team became unmanageable and ran directly in front of the engine.

Clark's body landed on the engine pilot. The other two were thrown fifty feet away. Miss Fisher's body was terribly mangled, both legs being cut off. She was a student at the Ypsilanti normal school, and Clark was a student at Ann Arbor.

The New Chicago.

(From the Boston Herald.)
Chicago is a lost city. Mayor Harrison has been inaugurated, and now the people, instead of being tyrannized over by their betters, will be allowed the dangerous privilege of doing as they please so long as they do not interfere with the rights of others. A city governed on such a principle is indeed a spectacle to distress if not discourage every mannikin politician.

To Pay the Telephone Company.
Senator Allison presented to the Senate yesterday a letter from Secretary of the Interior, recommending an appropriation of \$1,068 to pay the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company for a deficit in payment for the department's service in 1895, and \$90 for a life service in 1896.

UNGREETED BY THE PORTS.

British Cruiser Enters New York Harbor Without Being Saluted.

New York, April 19.—The British cruiser Talbot, sent to represent Great Britain at the ceremonies attending the dedication of Grant's Monument, arrived here this morning. The Talbot is the first of the royal fleet which is to join in the naval demonstration, to put in an appearance.

The Talbot came up the narrows and dipped her flag and passed through the forts and fired a salute, but received no response. Not an answering boom came, and Capt. Gamble and the members of the royal commission, who came up on her from the Bermudas, were surprised and grieved. The heavy fighter steamed slowly toward Liberty Island. No pilot had been sent down to board her. Her own pilot, therefore, picked the way to North River, where she anchored.

"I did not know the rules of the port," said Capt. Gamble, "but we found our way in all right. It seems most strange to me that a foreign warship should have so little trouble in entering the harbor of a great city—to enter unchallenged, too, and ungreeted."

"The Britishers have a perfect right to feel hurt," said Col. Worth, commander of Governor's Island. "But the whole thing was owing to a misunderstanding. A telegram that was to have notified us that the Talbot was coming, was delayed. When the Talbot passed Governor's Island she did not salute and we thought she had been saluted by the other forts."

"A salute was fired thirty minutes later, when we discovered our error," Col. Worth sent an officer to the Talbot to offer an apology for the unintentional slight.

Approaching Fort Hamilton, the Talbot fired the customary salute of a visiting man-of-war from a friendly salute. She anchored at the foot of West Thirty-second street in the North River. She has a complement of 450 men, and is the largest of the Great Britain's second-class cruisers. Her batteries consist of six 4.7-inch rapid fire guns, and eight 12-pounders. One of the most important features of the social side of the Grant monument dedication will be the reception at the Waldorf Hotel on the evening of April 25. This affair will be one of the most elaborate public functions ever given in New York. More space has been secured for the reception than was used by Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin for their famous fancy dress ball. The large and small ballrooms, the cafe and the winter garden, and several suites of rooms on the upper floor, including the Astor dining room suite, have been secured for the reception. The invitations will be limited to the officers of the visiting and United States Navies, officers of the Army, and the members of the diplomatic corps, visiting governors and staffs, and other public officers. The invitations will also include the wives of the guests.

The reception will be official in every particular and will be a brilliant occasion, as all the officers of the Army and Navy will be in full dress uniform. The guests will arrive about 9 o'clock and will be received in the small ballroom by the entertainment committee. There will be no lack of music, as three bands will be stationed at prominent points, one in the small ballroom, another in the large ballroom, and the third in the winter garden. There will be dancing in the large ballroom and supper will be served throughout the evening in the cafe and winter garden. The entertainment committee does not intend that the reception shall resolve itself into a jam.

A DASTARDLY DEED.

Attempt to Blow Up the Residence of O. G. Jennings.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 19.—An attempt was made yesterday morning to blow up the residence of Oliver G. Jennings, in Fairfield. Dynamite was used and the force of the explosion was downward, but three of the large doric columns, boding up the north end of the roof, were blown away and the timber and rafters were every where. The explosion was caused by inserting a stick of dynamite in a hole bored in the wood and then igniting the fuse.

The Jennings residence will be completed in about a month. It will cost, when completed, \$100,000. The owner is the son of the late Oliver B. Jennings, the Standard Oil magnate. The police, after an investigation, became convinced that the explosion was the result of spite and was done by a discharged employee for revenge. The damage will amount to \$10,000.

THE FATE OF GENTRY.

It Is Now in the Hands of Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 19.—The fate of James B. Gentry, the actor who killed his sweetheart, Madge York, in a Philadelphia hotel, is now with the board of pardons, which heard his case yesterday afternoon, and then adjourned until tomorrow.

Opinion is about equally divided as to the result of the application for a commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment. The strongest card for the prisoner was a letter written by Dr. William Graham favoring a change of the sentence to life imprisonment.

The New Sugar Refinery.

New York, April 19.—A start was made in earnest today to erect in Long Island City the buildings of the New York Sugar Refining Company, which is mainly backed by Claus Döschner, a German banker, and operated by the company. One hundred and fifty men went to work on the buildings today. The principal buildings will have a frontage of about 300 feet and a depth of about 500 feet. The plant will have a capacity for an output of 8,000 barrels a day.

Fu Leaves for Washington.

San Francisco, April 19.—Wo Tung Fu, the new Chinese minister, left for Washington today. Through his influence, the war between the rival factions, the Sam Yups and the See Yups, has been de-escalated off, and the obnoxious placards in Chinatown have been torn down. The quarrel is in process of amicable settlement.

Will Be Filed for Probate.

The will of Elizabeth Jane Cryer, late of this city, was filed for probate yesterday. The instrument is dated August 13, 1895, and names Mary Annie Davis as executrix. It is provided that the home of the testatrix shall be sold and the proceeds divided among her daughters, as follows: To Jane Frances Lacey, \$400; to Connie V. Bratton, \$300; to William H. Cryer, \$300; the three named being her children; to Clarence Cryer, a grandson, \$300; and the remainder, whatever it may be, to Mary Annie Davis, her daughter, and the executrix.

Ex-Chief Clerk Stratton Reinstated.
Secretary Long has reinstated Dr. John T. Stratton as chief clerk in the yards and docks department of the navy yard in this city.

STRATEGY OF THE GREEKS.

Attempting to Cut Off Railroad Communication of the Turkish Army.

New York, April 19.—Solon J. Vlasto, a prominent Greek merchant of this city, the editor of a Greek newspaper and the representative in this country of the National League of Greece, received cables today announcing the opening of hostilities.

Further important information was telegraphed that Greek troops had landed at Eleftherochloron, on the southern coast of Macedonia, and also at Eleftherolimni, on the northern coast. The Greeks are endeavoring, it was explained, to cut off Turkey's railroad communication between these two points and Salonica, the greatest port of Macedonia, which is the base of supplies of war material, provisions, etc. The squadron, under command of Admiral Siforidis, has been ordered to proceed to cut off Turkey's railroad communication between these two points and Salonica, the greatest port of Macedonia, which is the base of supplies of war material, provisions, etc. The squadron, under command of Admiral Siforidis, has been ordered to proceed to cut off Turkey's railroad communication between these two points and Salonica, the greatest port of Macedonia, which is the base of supplies of war material, provisions, etc. The squadron, under command of Admiral Siforidis, has been ordered to proceed to cut off Turkey's railroad communication between these two points and Salonica, the greatest port of Macedonia, which is the base of supplies of war material, provisions, etc. The 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